SOME NEW OREGON BEETLES
(Coleoptera)

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The species and genus described below have been in my collection for some little time awaiting description. The recent collection of a large series of the Staphylinid beetle from high water drift has occasioned the completion of the study. Mr. C. A. Frost tells me that there are two specimens of the Melandryid in the Fall collection labeled "New genus near Scraptia, teste F. Blanchard."

STAPHYLINIDAE

Xestolinus oregonus Fender, new species

Black, polished throughout; mandibles, elytra, femora and tibiae dark castaneous to nearly black; tarsi and palpi slightly paler. Head elongate oblong behind the antennae, the sides behind the eyes straight and slightly divergent for some distance then broadly rounded into the base; the frontal grooves sinuate and moderately deep tending towards obsolescence posteriorly; a large setigerous puncture slightly behind each frontal groove. The oblique ocular grooves fine and short, punctures small and widely dispersed. A median longitudinal impunctate streak about the width between the frontal grooves extends the length of the head. Narrow impunctate post-ocular areas converge to a point near the hind angles. The genae are finely, obliquely strigulate between the punctures.

The thorax is about two-thirds longer than wide, slightly narrower than the head; apex and base arcuate, the sides converging from the rounded front angles. The dorsal series of punctures are rather fine, each series with from 11 to 16 punctures. Scattered coarser punctures occur laterally. Elytra elongate, subequal in length to and somewhat wider than the pronotum; the punctures fine, sparse and confused in arrangement. The abdomen is finely, sparsely punctate. Length, 7 mm.; width, 1.25 mm.

Holotype male, *allotype* female and two *paratypes*, FOREST GROVE, OREGON, March 11, 1941. The following *paratypes* are from Forest Grove, Oregon, (1) May 18, 1941, (6) June 29, 1941, (1) June 25, 1941, (2) July 25, 1941, (2) July 23, 1941, (1) July 1, 1941, (1) July 2, 1941, (1) July 3, 1941, (1) July

22, 1941, (1) April 7, 1941, (2) March 16, 1941. Other *paratypes* include about 100 from McMinnville, Oregon, October 28, 1945, (2) McMinnville, Oregon, Oct. 10, 1945, (4) Neskowin, Oregon, Feb. 27, 1938, (2) Sand Lake, Oregon, March 23, 1941, (1) Pacific City, Oregon, February 8, 1941.

Color should suffice to separate this species from the previously described species of the genus. These species, *Xestolinus abdominalis* Csy. and *X. oviceps* Csy. have the pronotum, elytra and legs pale rufo-testaceous. In *X. oviceps* the head is oval behind the antennae; elongate in *abdominalis* and *oregonus*. The genae of *oregonus* are finely obliquely strigulate; not strigulate in *abdominalis*.

Melandryidae

Neoscraptia Fender, new genus

Head inclined, suddenly constricted into a small neck a short distance behind the eyes. Last segment of the labial palpi elongate oboval, last segment of maxillary palpi triangular. Front and middle coxae large, conical and contiguous; hind coxae transverse, contiguous. All coxae with distinct trochantins. Antennal segments three and four subequal, each longer than any other save the basal segment. Penultimate segment of all tarsi lobed.

Genotype, *Neoscraptia testacea* Fender.

The following key should help to separate this genus from the other genera of the *Scraptiini*.

A. Last segment of maxillary palpi triangular.....B
AA. Last segment of maxillary palpi cultriform.....*Canifa* Lec.
B. Penultimate segment of all tarsi lobed.....C
BB. Penultimate segments of hind tarsi not lobed.....*Allopoda*, Lec.
C. Last segment of labial palpi triangular, second and third antennal segments combined not longer than fourth.....*Scraptia* Latr.
CC. Last segment of labial palpi oblong-oval, second and third antennal segments each longer than fourth.....*Neoscraptia* Fend.

Neoscraptia testacea Fender, new species

Testaceous; head slightly darker, antennae beyond the third segment becoming brunneous. Shining; head finely rather closely punctulate, eyes coarsely granulate. Pronotum strongly narrowed in front. The posterior angles sharply rounded into the basal margin which is lightly emarginate at each of the lateral basal

impressions. Surface finely closely punctate becoming feebly punctate granulate towards the sides. Elytra narrowed behind, more sparsely, coarsely punctate. The under surface sparsely finely punctate. Pubescence fine, sparse and yellowish. Length, 4 mm.

Holotype, male, *allotype*, female, and six *paratypes*, WALLOWA LAKE, OREGON, June 23, 1941, all collected by Mrs. Fender and the author.

A MINUTE ON DICHELONYX HARRIS, 1827
(Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae)

Various nomenclators, like Neave's "Nomenclator Zoologicus," the Prussian Academy's "Nomenclator Animalium Generum et Subgenerum," and Sherborne's "Index Animalium," list *Dichelonyx* Harris as a *nomen nudum*. All give the original publication of the name as Harris *in* Hitchcock, Rep. Geol. Mass., (1 ed.), p. 373, (1833), or (2 ed.), p. 565, (1835). Dalla Torre in Junk's "Catalogus Coleopterorum" (Pars 45, Scarabaeidae, Melolonthinae I, p. 314) employs Kirby's 1837 name *Dichelonycha* for this genus. Leng in his catalogue of the Coleoptera of America uses "*Dichelonyx* Harris 26-6" but does not list any paper to correspond with this citation in his biblography. In a footnote on page 7 of his essay on the American species of *Melolontha* injurious to vegetation, Harris proposed *Dichelonyx* in the following manner: "From the singular manner in which the nails are divided at tip, I would call the *linearis* of Schönherr [i. e. *Melolontha linearis* Gyllenhal *in* Schönherr, 1817 = *Melolonatha elongata* Fabricius, 1792] DICHELONYX." Thus *Dichelonyx* Harris is a validly proposed name with *linearis* as type. The correct citation for *Dichelonyx* is: Massachusetts Agricultural [Repository and] Journal, vol. X, p. 7, (July, 1827).

In the same footnote, Harris proposed *Phyllophaga* for the first time, associating with this name the species [*Melolontha*] *quercina, hirsuta, herticula,* and *balia.* Thus this proposal of *Phyllophaga* cannot be considered a *nomen nudum* as Neave states in his recent Nomenclator.—V. S. L. PATE, Ithaca, N. Y.